

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY, OCT. 16, 1897.

The Editor of this paper has been absent since last Tuesday morning. He will probably return in a few days.

The money panic at the North does not seem to be subsiding in the least. In Boston there does not appear to be much excitement, but at the same time money matters are represented as less favorable. Bank stocks continued to fall, with more sellers than buyers.

A letter received in Boston by the Niagara, from Liverpool, dated the 28th ult., reports money matters as generally growing tighter throughout England, while the demand was also on the increase. At Manchester the late buoyancy had yielded to a depression, and on both goods and yarns a decline had been submitted to.

"The demand for corn for export continued active and more than absorbed the receipts."

Cotton has gone down to 12 cents per lb. in New Orleans, being a decline of 1 cent since the 7th inst., and a decline of 4 1/2 cents per pound within ten days. Sterling Exchange on London had also declined to 93 a 96, or from 4 to 7 per cent discount.

Merchants and banking houses continue to suspend, or break, throughout the Northern and Western States.

A severe earthquake was felt at St. Louis on Thursday, the 6th inst. "The Democrat" says that "some like the noise to a protracted reverberating explosion, others to the roar of a whirlwind, others to the mere passing of market wagons—but all agree that it was tremendous. When at its height the buildings began to rock appallingly. Thousands sprang from their beds in alarm, and rushed into the street. The Northern sky was clear, but from the Southwest a heavy mist was swiftly advancing, and in a moment nearly obscured the street lamps. In many instances the lamps were in an instant unaccountably extinguished. The violent shock lasted full three-fourths of a minute, and was instantly succeeded by a second roar and attendant shock of less severity. Many describe both as one, and aver that the heavy shock lasted full three minutes. In about five minutes afterward the noise and commotion were repeated with comparative mildness, but very perceptible."

The Charleston Courier of the 12th inst., has a lengthy article on the suspension of the Bank of the State of South Carolina. The suspension was announced last Saturday, by order of the directors. The Courier says, that bill-holders and others interested, need apprehend no danger of loss by the Bank on account of its suspension. The State is pledged "to the ultimate security and confirmation" of its notes. The Courier hopes that "measures will be speedily and diligently consummated by the bank in question to effect a resumption" of its small bills, such as one and two dollars.

"The Day Book" is the title of a penny paper just started in Norfolk.

The election of Governor and Representatives to the State Legislature takes place in Pennsylvania to-day.

The Ohio State election also occurs to-day.

The Norfolk Day Book says that one house in that place sold \$61,800 worth of dry goods in five days of last week. Pretty fair sales for such times as exist at present.

Two more of the Banks of Charleston, S. C., suspended on the 12th inst.—the "South Western Rail Road Bank," and the "Bank of South Carolina."

A considerable run on the remaining unsuspended Banks was the consequence. The Bank of Charleston kept its doors open until 5 P. M., three hours later in the day than usual, in order to accommodate the bill-holders. The total amount paid out by all the unsuspended banks, is stated at \$45,000. The following banks had not suspended at latest dates: The Bank of Charleston, the State Bank, Planters' and Mechanics' Bank, Union Bank, Farmers' and Exchange Bank, and the Peoples' Bank, all located in Charleston.

We learn that a telegraphic dispatch was received here this morning, from New York, stating that twenty-two of the Banks of that City suspended yesterday.

By the Constitution of New York, they go into liquidation forthwith.

We presume that some definite understanding will be had between the Banks in this place to-day. We know there is a strong feeling amongst a portion of the Bank officers and merchants in favor of suspension. Others, we are aware, have all along been opposed to it. We are, however, of the opinion, that a general suspension will be the inevitable result. It may not take place to-day or to-morrow. If the reports from New York be confirmed, there appears to be no other alternative, however much opposed to it the people at large may be.

While on this subject, we had as well state that seven thousand dollars of the "Bank of Wilmington" notes, sent down here by the "Bank of Fayetteville," were protested yesterday.

We have implicit confidence in all our banks, and persons owing us cannot do us a greater favor than by sending us the amount of their indebtedness. We will give receipts with no little pleasure for bills on any of them. We will not hesitate to take even South Carolina "Wild Cat" bills. Daily Journal, 14th inst.

Suspension of the Wilmington Banks.

The confirmation of the deplorable financial affairs in New York, where the main resources of the Banks and merchants of this place are located, and now looked upon as the means of driving three of the Banks of the town of Wilmington into a suspension of special payments. This event has been anticipated for several days, and has not, consequently, come upon us without some warning. Our Banks held out as long as it was deemed prudent, and came into the measure at last with great reluctance. The Branch of the Bank of the State, located here, yet stands unsuspended, awaiting advice, we presume, from the Mother Bank at Raleigh. All the rest—the "Bank of Wilmington," the "Bank of Cape Fear," and the "Commercial Bank of Wilmington," suspended this morning. The first named institution had been virtually suspended for several days, only waiting the decision of the other Banks before announcing the fact publicly.

We hear this morning that a report is in town that the "Bank of Clarendon," at Fayetteville, suspended yesterday. We do not give this information as reliable. But we think, from the present appearance of things, that there will be a general suspension of the Banks throughout the State.

One word of caution to bill-holders. We take this occasion to warn persons holding bills on any of our Banks not to be alarmed. We believe every one of them to be as sound to-day, as any institution of the kind in the Union. They can show as fair balance sheets as may be desired. This we have no earthly doubt about. The only difficulty now is, that every body seems to be afraid of their shadow. There is no necessity for alarm—the bills will all be paid eventually, and in the mean time they will pay debts just as well as ever. We have said this much in defence of the Banks—although we may not approve of all the measures they resort to in order to declare large dividends.

Daily Journal, 15th inst.

The Peoples' Bank in Charleston, S. C., suspended on Tuesday last.

The list of suspensions for that city now stands: Bank of the State of South Carolina, suspended October 10th.

South Western Rail Road Bank, October 12th.

Bank of South Carolina, October 12th.

Peoples' Bank, October 13th.

The papers by the mail yesterday, confirm the telegraphic news received here yesterday, relative to the suspension of the banks of New York. We publish in this paper all that we find of interest on the subject. It is intimated that the suspension by the New York banks was caused by injunctions issued by their customers, with a view of evading the Constitution of the State, in order that they may not be compelled to go into liquidation. How far this may be true requires time to determine.

PENNSYLVANIA ELECTION.—The election in Pennsylvania for State officers, took place on Tuesday last, 13th inst. The returns so far received are sufficient to warrant the announcement of the complete triumph of the Democracy. The Washington Union of the 14th inst. says: "These returns indicate the election of General Packer, the democratic candidate for governor, by a large majority. We congratulate the noble and unwavering democracy of the Keystone State on this their last, but not least, glorious victory; for they have triumphed in the face of unexpected and formidable obstacles, and in spite of an alarming condition of affairs, which, although the result of a system they have warmly and uniformly condemned, was used by their enemies in the late canvass in the vain hope of gaining increased strength and securing ultimate success."

The returns of the election in Kansas indicate that the Democrats have a majority in both branches of the Legislature. Parratt, (Black Republican,) is no doubt elected Delegate to Congress by a considerable majority over Gov. Ransom. The election is said to have been very animated, but passed off quietly.

The Relief Bill has passed both houses of the Pennsylvania Legislature, and has been signed by the Governor. It legalizes and extends the suspension of specie payments by the Banks of that State, until the first of July, 1898.

The State Fair.

We notice by an advertisement in the Raleigh Standard, that the Rail Roads of this State have agreed to allow all articles intended to be exhibited at the State Fair in Raleigh, to be transported over their respective roads free of charge. The Fair takes place next week.

SCIENCE.—We regret to learn from a private letter received here last Wednesday, from a highly respectable doctor, dated Washington, N. C., Oct. 11th, 1897, that that town was thrown into no little excitement on the morning of the above date, in consequence of the appalling fact, that Thos. H. Hardenburg, Esq., Cashier of the Branch of the Bank of Cape Fear at that place, put an end to his life on the previous night, by blowing his brains out with a pistol. The letter states that "no cause is known that would have prompted this awful deed." Mr. H. was highly respected by all who had enjoyed his acquaintance, and we would have thought him the last man that would have committed an act of this kind. It is stated from other sources, that his Bank transactions could not have had anything to do with the matter, as it is reported that his accounts in Bank were all found to be correct.

He leaves several children and a large circle of friends and acquaintances to mourn his untimely death.

From Havana.

The Steamer Catwaba, arrived at Charleston on the 13th, with Havana dates to the 15th inst. The news is of no special importance.

Four Days Later from Europe.

The steamer Atlantic, from Liverpool, arrived at New York on the 12th inst., with dates to the 30th ult. She brings important news from India. Cotton was unaltered in price, and the markets generally without change.

The Asia arrived out on Sunday and the Kangaroo on Tuesday.

The Atlantic brings 120 passengers, including Chas. S. Spence, of Baltimore, with the ratification of the commercial treaty with Persia; F. Schroeder, late minister to Sweden; W. R. Olsen, President of the Illinois Central Railroad, and J. F. Train, of Boston. The Atlantic also brings \$17,000 in specie.

From India.—Calcutta dates to the 22d of August and Bombay dates to the 31st and Delhi dates to the 12th had reached England. There had been numerous sharp encounters, in which the rebels were defeated. European reinforcements were arriving and an assault on Delhi was expected to be made on the 20th.

Gen. Havelock had reached Lucknow after two more victorious encounters, but owing to the weakened condition of his force he was compelled to return to Cawnpore.

A doubtful dispatch says that he had reached Lucknow, the garrison of which place still held out against the mutineers.

The garrison at Agra were still secure but in a precarious condition. An English officer reports that he saw the boat containing Nana Sahib and family swamped in the Ganges and all drowned.

A telegraphic dispatch received at Paris from Marcellus, says that the population of Bengal were beginning to rise and were killing the English; and that the revolution was becoming general. No merchandise was reaching Calcutta, and the imports were accumulating, there being no buyers. Money was disappearing from circulation, and the paper of the East India Company was at 25 per centum discount.

The Punjab at the latest accounts was tranquil. Organizations of the Sikh regiments for the relief of Delhi were being progressed.

The King's magazine at Jodhpore had been struck by lightning, causing the death of 9,000 men, and the destruction of £1,000,000 sterling worth of property.

The whole province of Bengal was in a state of alarm. The civilians at Gajah had fled to Patna, leaving their treasures in charge of the 64th regiment, which was in a precarious position.

Calcutta was becoming crowded with fugitives from all parts of Bengal.

Goolah Sing died at Casmere on August 2d. There had been more mutineers disarmed among the Bombay troops. It was supposed that several of the suspected regiments would be disbanded.

Lord Elgin had transferred the frigates Shannon and Pearl to the Indian government, and was about returning to China.

The Paris Pays says that serious dissension had occurred between Lord Canning, Governor-General of India, and Sir Colin Campbell, Lord Elgin siding with the latter.

The latest accounts say that Gen. Havelock's position was regarded as precarious.

From China.—Admiral Seymour had proclaimed the blockade of Canton river.

ENGLAND.—A meeting of the British Parliament will shortly be agitated.

Sir R. W. Carrivick has been elected Mayor of London.

A seasonable and opportune change of weather has taken place in Scotland, the rains having ceased and fine, dry, bracing winds succeeded, so that the crops are likely to be secured without material damage.

The nights, even, have been dry and warm, and cutting and gathering have been going forward night and day, lamps being used in the fields.

FRANCE.—The French decree forbidding the export of corn has been extended to 1898.

The imperial interview at Stuttgart lasted four days, during which time the Emperor of France and the Czar had several private interviews.

The Czar and the Emperor of Austria, at the last accounts, were on route for Vienna.

SPAIN.—Modifications of the Spanish ministry are still agitated.

SARDINIA.—Sardinia is making advances for reconciliation with Austria.

Belgium.—Martial law has been proclaimed in Belgium.

The fete in commemoration of the revolution of Belgium, in 1830, commenced at Brussels September 23, to continue three days. Cannons were fired at an early hour, all the public edifices and a great number of private houses were decked with the national flag, and the bells of the churches were rung. A solemn mass for the repose of the souls of the victims was celebrated at 10 o'clock in the churches of St. Godele.

Latest.

The overload mail has arrived. The Bombay Times does not mention the arrival of Gen. Havelock at Lucknow. It designates its intelligence as of a disastrous character.

A letter from Abo says the King of Delhi has offered to make terms provided his annual stipend was increased, but he was informed that nothing but an unconditional surrender would be accepted. Numbers of the mutineers were leaving Delhi unarmed.

Pennsylvania Legislature.

HARRISBURG, Oct. 10.—The members evince a disposition to complete the special session of the Legislature to-day, in order to return home for the election on Tuesday next. This morning the House agreed to take up the relief bill passed by the Senate yesterday and dispense with the formality of going to the committee of the whole and placing it on a reading. The bill was read, and after a long debate on the question of lengthening the time for the resumption from April to the first Monday in January following, it was lost—yeas 69, nays 76.

A motion was made to shorten the time to January next, 1898, and for this a substitute was offered, fixing July 1st, 1898, which was lost by a vote of 33 to 59.

In the Senate a political discussion arose from a resolution declaring that the whole of our financial difficulties resulted from the tariff of 1844 and its modifications by the last Congress. The subject was finally postponed.

[SECOND DISPATCH.]

HARRISBURG, Oct. 10.—In the House a motion leaving the time for the resumption of specie payment indefinite, by leaving the question to the next Legislature, was defeated—yeas 34, nays 55. The original motion fixing the third Monday in January next was lost—yeas 10, nays 78.

A motion to strike out all after the enacting clause in the Senate bill and inserting the House bill with the last amendment, requiring the banks to pay specie, was rejected, the motion that the banks shall redeem their issues of five dollars, in specie, was agreed to.

[THIRD DISPATCH.]

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 11, P. M.—The House of Representatives yesterday afternoon passed on a second reading the Senate relief bill with several amendments, one of which struck out the provision requiring the banks to pay specie at present for their \$5 notes. The effort to change the time for the resumption of specie payment proved futile.

Pennsylvania Legislature.

HARRISBURG, Oct. 12.—The Senate are awaiting the action of the House on the relief bill. The House spent the whole of the morning in considering propositions for extending the time of the resumption, without effecting anything.

This afternoon an entire new section was offered in place of the first section of the present bill. It suspends the penalties incurred until January, 1898, and permits dividends of 6 per cent during the suspension. This was negatived. Various propositions were submitted and rejected for changing the period for the resumption of specie payments and the question recurring on the final passage of the bill, it was negatived—yeas 34, nays 56.

The Senate this evening rejected a motion to take up the bill providing for a suspension till the first Tuesday of July next, and then adjourned.

All now depends on the House. It is generally thought they will reconsider.

The Pennsylvania Legislature.

HARRISBURG, Oct. 13.—The House this morning reconsidered yesterday's vote on the relief bill by a vote of 55 to 32, and the motion to extend the suspension to the third Monday in July was passed. Yeas 46, nays 42. The question on the bill as amended was then taken, and stood—Yeas 56, nays 36.

The House then adjourned to this afternoon to await the action of the Senate. The latter have referred the bill to a committee of conference, and meet again at 3 o'clock.

[FOURTH DISPATCH.]

HARRISBURG, Oct. 13, P. M.—The bill as passed by the House fixes the resumption of specie payment for the second Monday of April next. The committee of conference appointed on the bill as amended reported two new sections, which were accepted, and the bill as amended passed both Houses.

Later.—The relief bill has been signed by the Governor, and the Legislature adjourned sine die.

Robbery of the Richmond Custom House.

RICHMOND, Va., Oct. 13.—The custom-house was entered last night and the safe broken open with powder, and the sum of \$15,000 in \$20 gold pieces and \$5,700 in \$5 gold pieces stolen therefrom. The robbers left \$46,000 in gold behind.

DIVIDEND.—The Raleigh and Gaston Railroad Company declared a dividend of 6 per cent, on the profits of the Road for one year, at a late meeting.

Mrs. Cunningham fined.

NEW YORK, Oct. 13.—Mrs. Cunningham failed to appear in court to-day, and her counsel denied all knowledge of her whereabouts.

Financial Affairs in New York.

NEW YORK, Oct. 10.—There has been a run on the Bowry Savings Bank, and the bank has paid out promptly.

The Park Bank went through the run upon it nobly, coming out stronger in public confidence than before.

The reported failure of Messrs. GEORGE BLISS & CO. is unfounded.

NEW YORK, Oct. 11.—The Bank of East River has suspended.

Continued Depression in the Stock Market.—Meeting of Bank Officers.—Specie Payments to be Continued.—No Further Construction.—Rumors, &c.

NEW YORK, Oct. 12.—The stock market is to-day in a state of extreme depression. The feeling among merchants is one of great discouragement, but decidedly in favor of the banks maintaining specie payments.

The bank officers at a meeting held to-day declared unanimously that they would maintain specie payments at all hazards.

It is rumored that strong efforts are making by Albany bankers to compel the New York City banks to suspend, and that the Governor expressed his willingness to call an extra session of the Legislature immediately, if necessary, to meet such an emergency. Among the resolutions passed by the bank officers to-day was the following:

"Resolved, That in the opinion of this meeting no further contraction of loans is necessary, nor will there exist any obstacle to such expansion of them as will afford necessary aid to bring forward the crops and alleviate the present commercial distress, unless it be created by the demands of careless lenders."

Two small city banks recently established are reported to have failed this afternoon. The report needs confirmation.

There is a general drain upon all the banks in various ways, but the only serious feature is the failure of the small banks, and the only serious feature is the failure of the small banks, and the only serious feature is the failure of the small banks.

The street is unusually excited.

From the Special Dispatch to Baltimore Sun.

An Exciting Day in New York.—Heavy Run on the Banks.—Suspension of Specie Payments by Eighteen Banks.—Others Hold Out, &c.

NEW YORK, October 13.—Wall street has been blocked to-day. The excitement was intense and all business paralyzed. The Post of this afternoon says:

"There has been some drawing by depositors from the city banks generally for a number of days past, though it was carried on quietly. Yesterday there was the first decided manifestation of a systematic run. It was directed particularly against the New River, Ocean and Merchants' Exchange Banks. The first named was reduced \$10,000 in coin at three o'clock. A conference was then had with some of the officers of the leading banks as to the proper course to be pursued. If the run recommenced this morning the advice was to close the doors at once."

As soon as the hour for drawing checks arrived this morning the depositors showed an unmistakable determination to withdraw their balances in gold. They were paid long enough to assure the officers that the process would go on, and that an exhaustion of their means was only a question of a few hours."

The North River, the Merchants' Exchange and the Ocean banks refused to close immediately. The intelligence spread over the city as rapidly as an alarm of fire. In an hour more the Marine Bank was added to the list. Knots of bank directors and of other officers were seen in consultation in every banking room. The alarm was now an established epidemic. Residents who yesterday would not admit the possibility of a suspension, began to share in the common alarm."

Soon after the St. Nicholas, the People's, Butchers' and Drovers', Bull's Head, Bank of New York, Irving, Market, Chatham, Tradesmen's and New York Exchange banks all announced their inability to continue specie payments. Heavy runs also upon the Continental, Metropolitan, American Exchange, Nassau and Phoenix banks followed, but all of them met the demands.

David Leavitt, Esq., of the American Exchange Bank, made a speech to the crowd, declaring his determination to pay to the last dollar. He also announced that an agreement had been made with several of the strongest banks to go through without suspending.

The officers of one of the principal Wall street banks advised their depositors to close their doors, and take care of their checks on deposit without reserving the right to return them if not made good at the clearing-house.

The consequence was that the gold was drawn from all the banks that were not likely to go through another day. This aggravated the excitement among dealers,

and it is understood that some of the powerful houses have determined to suspend their specie payments, with the understanding that it might be continued in the average.

The street is full of rumors, with every crowd a story corner. The ordinary business houses are closing their doors, and others are suspending. The result of events during the day. Of course if suspension here becomes general it is inevitable the suspension will follow throughout the State, if not throughout the country.

"The Broadway, the Artisans', and the Leather Manufacturers' Bank have also suspended, and finally the suspension of the Bank of the State of New York ends the catalogue for to-day, making the total suspension to-day number eighteen, and leaving thirty-three solvent institutions. The greater portion of these, however, will, it is expected, go to-morrow."

The Merchants' Exchange Bank refuses to pay out either specie or bills, only certifying checks. The Bank of North America was protested this afternoon.

Several of the banks held open till after three o'clock, the usual hour of closing, meeting every demand; others shut down promptly at the regular hour, leaving a large number of applicants to try again. All of the savings banks paid up promptly.

Effect of the New York Bank Failures in Boston.—Decline in Bank Stocks.—Meeting of Bank Officers, &c.

Boston, Oct. 13.—There was a general decline in stocks here to-day, and bank stocks were from two to four per cent. lower. The bank failures in New York created intense excitement, but there was no run of consequence upon the Boston banks. Money, however, remains very stringent.

An informal meeting of the presidents of the several city banks was held to-day, at which a feeling of anxiety was expressed, as also an ability to maintain specie payments. A motion was carried for the appointment of a committee to proceed to New York and consult with the officers of the banks of that city upon the expediency or practicability of extending the line of discounts.

The Hon. Wm. Appleton was appointed chairman of the committee.

The suspension of Francis Skinner & Co., the most extensive domestic goods commission house in the city, is announced.

The Bank Failures in New York.—Meeting of Bank Officers, &c.

NEW YORK, Oct. 13, P. M.—To-day has been a very exciting one in financial matters. Up to 2 o'clock fifteen of our city banks had suspended, of which the following is a revised list, namely:—Bank of New York, Artisans', St. Nicholas, Chatham, Ocean, Market, Butchers' and Drovers', Merchants' Exchange, Irving, Tradesmen's, Bull's Head, New York Exchange, North River, and Marine Bank.

Wall street, at 2 o'clock, was crowded with an anxious mass of people. The steps of all the banks were also blocked up by the people forcing their way into the banks.

There were rumors during the morning affecting nearly all the banks in the city, but the above list gives all that had certainly suspended by 2 o'clock.

The sales of railroad stocks at the first board were small, at a general decline. In State stocks the business done was quite large at a decline, excepting Virginia and Missouri stocks. Bank stocks were also sold at a decline.

The run on the Brooklyn Savings Bank was renewed to-day with less vigor and the bank paying promptly.

There have been several failures in the dry goods line announced to-day, but none very prominent.

Latest.—Great Run on the Banks and Failure of some of the Strongest in the City.

The run upon the Mechanics' Bank of America, Manhattan and American Banks was very severe, and continued up to the close of business.

The Broadway Bank held out till nearly 3 o'clock and paid out \$140,000 in specie, when it gave up.

The Leather Manufacturers' Bank subsequently closed its doors.

The Seven Ward and Fulton Banks held out under a tremendous pressure.

The People's Bank closed at 2 o'clock, after paying out \$100,000 in specie, and then suspended.

The Bank of the State of New York paid out its last dollar and certified all checks presented, and then yielded.

The American Exchange Bank paid all demands upon it, but several others shut out their customers at 3 o'clock.

Bank of North America suffered protest this afternoon.

The Corn Exchange Bank refused to pay specie or bills, but certified checks.

The Oriental, Mechanics and Traders', Bowery Savings, Shoe and Leather, Continental, American Exchange and Metropolitan paid every demand up to the usual hour of closing.

A bank meeting was held this afternoon, at which it is understood the proposition of a general suspension was to be discussed, as also the propriety of urging the Governor to convene an extra session of the Legislature.

At the second board of stock exchange stocks all took a rise, under the belief that the banks will suspend specie payments to-morrow.

Still Later.—The Banks Resolved to Suspend.

NEW YORK, Oct. 13.—11 P. M.—The following official announcement has been made from the bank meeting:

"The banks have all resolved to suspend specie payments, as far as paying at the counter is concerned, and to make a regular exchange of each other's bills at the Clearing House. It has also been resolved to send a committee to confer with the Governor in reference to calling a meeting of the Legislature. The committee will leave for Albany to-morrow at 12 o'clock."

It appears that the Marine Bank was stopped by an injunction for an officer of its customers. It is presumed that the other stoppages were effected in the same way. By this means the penalty of winding up which attaches to suspension under the banking laws of this State is evaded, and it is rendered probable that the suspension in most cases is only temporary. This understanding relieves the excitement.

From Mexico.—Money Matters at New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 12.—Dates from Vera Cruz to-day have led to a primary meeting of the Mexican Congress to elect a President. There was a rumor that General Saxe had been assassinated. The insurgents at the South still held out, and robberies were rife throughout the country.

The failure of Messrs. Comming & Co., of New York, will be felt as far as paying at the counter is concerned, and this evening of some failures, but they are not authenticated. Business is unsettled.

The Election in Kansas.

St. Louis, Oct. 10.—The Republican has returns from Kansas, which puts down the democratic majority in Leavenworth at 244, in Atchison 63, and Doniphan 50. In Johnson county the democrats are reported to have a large majority, but the democrats are understood to have been successful likewise in Jefferson.

In Douglas county the republicans are said to have a majority of 1,165, and in Shawnee a majority of 350.

The Legislature, according to the same authority, is certainly democratic, but for Congress, Parratt, the republican candidate, is alleged to have been successful.

St. Louis, Oct. 10.—A newsworthy advance state that by the returns of the Kansas election, received up to the 8th, only Leavenworth county had so far given a democratic majority. Returns given as authentic give a republican majority in six counties of over 2,000 votes.

St. Louis, Oct. 10.—Later advices from Kansas state that Mr. Foster (free State) for Congress has a majority of 5,000, 5,000.—According to the estimate of the free State men the Legislature stands—Congress, republicans 9; democrats 4. House, republicans 24; democrats 15. Johnson county gave a democratic majority of 250.

FILLISTERING MOVEMENTS AT THE SOUTH.—The efforts of General Walker and his officers to drum up new recruits in the South for filibustering enterprises appear to have been attended with some degree of success.

The Vicksburg papers announce the departure of fifteen or twenty Mississippians, principally from Jackson, for New Orleans, where they intended to unite with the forces of that Walker, to aid him, as the True Southern expresses it, "in making one more effort for the regeneration of Nicaragua."

The San Antonio Herald also announces that a regiment of Texas Rangers is organizing for a similar purpose, under the command of Col. J. P. Waters.

This regiment will concentrate at Galveston, and embark from that port for such destination as Gen. Walker may direct.

A REPUBLICAN CANDIDATE.—Charles Shurtz, the Republican candidate for Lieutenant Governor of Wisconsin, is a German refugee from

